

GENERAL LIBRARY  
UNIV. OF MICH.  
JUN 16 1908

# THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY  
FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

Volume XXXIV.  
No. 408.

CHICAGO, JUNE 16, 1908.

10 cts. a copy.  
\$2. a year.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.  
208 Michigan Bldg.

## Contemporary History of Unusual Interest

"One of the most readable books of the year." — Prof. HARRY THURSTON PECK, Editor *The Bookman*.

### Letters of a Diplomat's Wife

By MARY KING WADDINGTON

New York Evening Post: "A series of vivacious and clever sketches of things worth seeing and people worth knowing."

New York Tribune: "It is all very pleasant gossip and kindly gossip by a clever woman guided by good taste."

Hartford Courant: "Mme. Waddington was socially experienced, and therefore she saw the significant things. She had a very human interest in all she writes about, and that gives the right kind of charm to her vivid notes."

With portraits, scenes, etc. \$2.50 net (postage 20 cts.)

THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S  
New Novel

### Gordon Keith

First Edition of 50,000 copies.  
Second on the press.

MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE writing in the *Outlook* says:  
"Since the publication of 'Red Rock,' Mr. Page has given us nothing so important as 'Gordon Keith,' a novel of serious purpose and generous dimensions, crowded with actors and full of incident. . . . It is a strong, sincere, and deeply interesting novel of character and of manners as well."

The scene includes New York City and Virginia; the period extends from the close of the war well into our own time; the hero is Southern, the heroine a New York girl; the plot is full and interesting; the color has all Mr. Page's accustomed richness.

Illustrated by George Wright. \$1.50.

The New York Tribune compares it with "The Adventures of Harry Richmond."

### The Adventures of Harry Revel

By A. T. QUILLER-CONCH

New York Sun: "Here is not only a careful, but, furthermore, an effective and delightful literary performance. It reminds us of the best things that have been."

New York Times: "A story far out of the common."

Academy and Literature: "Has all of Mr. Quiller-Conch's quiet and controlled distinction."

\$1.50

### The Modern Obstacle

By ALICE DUER MILLER

"Brilliant, Sophisticated, and Clever."

"The modern obstacle is the lack of money. The situation presented is that of two persons who love each other, but who are too intelligent not to recognise the fact that by taste and cultivation neither of them is equal to a struggle with existence without a guaranteed income large enough to minister to needs made imperative by lifelong custom. Around this situation the author has woven a story as engrossing as it is original in theme and treatment." — *Brooklyn Times*.

\$1.50

### Old Testament Criticism and the Christian Church

By JOHN MCFADYEN, Professor in Knox College, Toronto. \$1.50 net (postage 18 cts.)

Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale University writes of this book:

"Dr. McFadyen's 'Old Testament Criticism and the Christian Church' rests on an adequate basis of learning, is scholarly without pedantry, is lucid in its arrangement, is temperate and fair-minded in its spirit, and is fitted to instruct not only ordinary Biblical students, but also professional critics."

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

# THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

*begs leave to announce the publication of Volumes I. and III. of*

## ENGLISH LITERATURE

AN ILLUSTRATED RECORD

BY

RICHARD GARNETT and EDMUND GOSSE

IN FOUR VOLUMES

Vol. I.  
TO THE AGE OF HENRY VIII.

Vol. III.  
TO THE AGE OF JOHNSON

Vol. II.  
TO THE AGE OF MILTON

Vol. IV.  
TO THE AGE OF TENNYSON

Volumes I. and III. are NOW READY; Volumes II. and IV. will be published in the Autumn.

*Cloth 8vo, each volume \$6.00 net, on orders for sets only.*

THESE four volumes present to the reader an illustrated review of English Literature from the earliest times to the close of the nineteenth century. The authors, who are at once scholars of the highest attainments and masters of the art of concise and luminous exposition, have aimed at producing a book that shall stimulate and gratify curiosity concerning the great writers of their country and the evolution of its literary history. This "illustrated record" will, it is hoped, be welcomed by all who are interested in the study of English Literature as warmly as the illustrated edition of the late John Richard Green's well-known work has been by students of English History. A consecutive history of the entire course of English Literature from Anglo-Saxon times to our own day will be given in one type, so that this, if the reader desires, can be read alone as a narrative of the evolution of English style. In a different type, a biography of each author will be supplied, relating in close detail, and with all necessary dates, the facts of his life. From the works of each leading writer at least one characteristic quotation will be made in a third type, and this will form an anthology of English Literature from the earliest times to our own day.

Volume I. extends from the Anglo-Saxon period to the days of Tyndale and Coverdale, Surrey and Wyatt; Volume II. deals with Elizabethan and Jacobean writers; Volume III. conducts the reader from Milton to Johnson and Goldsmith; and Volume IV. brings the record down to our time. The volumes have been lavishly illustrated. Many hundreds of cuts, chosen after much laborious research, are inserted in the text; there are forty full-page photogravure plates, and thirty plates printed in color.

An important feature of the first volume is the reproduction of richly illuminated mediæval manuscripts. The chapter devoted to Chaucer has been illustrated with exceptional fulness, and the illustrations to the notice of Caxton are of the highest interest. On the subject of miracle plays, ballads, and early Scotch poets and the English Bible, much valuable illustrative matter has been collected.

In the second volume it was, unfortunately, impossible in many instances to give portraits, for the simple reason that they do not exist. No portrait is known of Marlowe or Lyly or Peele or Webster or Ford, to name only a few distinguished dramatists of the Elizabethan age. But wherever authentic portraits are known, they have been reproduced. This was the age of fantastically illustrated engraved title-pages, and in both the second and the early part of the third volume these have been made a special feature. Facsimiles of autograph letters and MSS. in prose and verse have been freely interspersed, nor has topographical illustration been neglected.

When we reach the age of Milton, in the third volume, there is an *embarras de richesse* of illustration; the task becomes one of selection rather than collection. Of Milton himself no fewer than six portraits, representing him from childhood to his sixty-third year, have been engraved; and a similar fulness of portraiture has been accorded to Pope, Johnson, and others. The early part of the third volume contains numerous engravings after Marshall, Lombart, and Faithorne; in the later pages we are among Rowlandson's broad designs and the delicate fancies of Stothard. From the time of Sterne and Goldsmith onwards use has occasionally been made of contemporary caricatures.

In the fourth volume, although the illustrated record may not be so picturesque, yet the abundance and variety of the material will be found to have enabled the publishers to render this volume no less attractive than its predecessors.

A History of English Literature which aims to be scrupulously exact, and yet attractive and amusing. With this view before them, the authors of this illustrated record, who have given a life-study to the movement and progress of English Literature, have prepared this history on entirely new lines.

PUBLISHED  
BY

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

66 FIFTH AVE.  
NEW YORK.

# THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number. REMITTANCES should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL. SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and SAMPLE COPY on receipt of 10 cents. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

No. 408. JUNE 16, 1908. Vol. XXXIV.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A SECOND-RATE NOVELIST . . . . .	391
A NEGLECTED ENGLISH CLASSIC. Percy F. Bicknell . . . . .	398
A RE-DISCOVERED POET. W. D. MacClintock . . . . .	395
THE MONARCH IN ENGLAND. E. D. Adams . . . . .	398
BESANT'S EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON. Arthur Howard Noll . . . . .	400
WALL STREET AND ITS WORK. Frank L. McVey . . . . .	401
VARIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEMS. T. D. A. Cockerell . . . . .	402
Mrs. and Miss Van Vorst's The Woman Who Toils.—Wood's Americans in Process.—Freeman's If not the Saloon, What?—Patten's Heredity and Social Progress.	
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS . . . . .	403
Authenticity of Shakespeare portraits.—Collected papers of William Morris.—Ethics of lawyers, courts, and clients.—A hunter's book of water-fowl.—Nature-study in education.—The father of American poetry.—The meaning of pictures.—Augustus Caesar's first biography in English.—Short lives of great artists.	
BRIEFER MENTION . . . . .	406
NOTES . . . . .	407
LIST OF NEW BOOKS . . . . .	408

## A SECOND-RATE NOVELIST.

The amusing volume in which Mr. Swinburne has parodied a number of his fellow-craftsmen in verse (not forgetting himself in the sport) describes the second Lord Lytton as "a seventh-rate poet." Mr. Swinburne's tendency to exaggerate is well-known, and he is probably too severe in this instance, as he is undoubtedly too eulogistic in others that might be mentioned. But we trust that we do the father of this "seventh-rate poet," the first Lord Lytton, no injustice in describing him

as a second-rate novelist. Although for many years he vied in popularity with his great contemporaries, Dickens and Thackeray, it was hardly claimed for him even during his lifetime that he belonged to their class, and the quarter-century that has elapsed since his death has certainly done nothing to enhance his reputation. In fact, we are inclined to think that he has been unduly scorned by the critics of these later years, when there have been found none so poor to do him reverence, and that he is deserving of a better word than is commonly spoken in his behalf.

The weeks just past have found us so occupied in celebrating our Emerson centenary that sight has been lost, in large measure, of the fact that the same year and month marked the Bulwer centenary as well. It seems worth while, before the occasion has slipped from us altogether, to take a glance backward, and to ask what can honestly be said about the brilliant English novelist in whom our youth delighted, and whose name looms so large in the literary annals of the mid-Victorian period. When Bulwer died, in 1873, it seemed to the larger part of the reading public as if one of the greatest contemporary figures had passed away. The conservative pages of Chambers's "Cyclopedia of English Literature" offer us the following surprising statement:

"The sudden death of Lord Lytton was much regretted. He was at the head of our literature, with the single exception of Mr. Carlyle; his works were popular over all Europe, and his fertility and industry seemed unabated."

Between such an opinion as this and the opinion now current in critical circles, the contrast is striking indeed; and the present underestimate seems to us almost as far removed from the truth as was the overestimate of a generation ago.

It is easy enough to find flaws in Bulwer's work, and even faults of the most glaring nature must be allowed. His pretentiousness, his affectation of omniscience, and his constant resort to tricky rhetorical devices, make him an easy mark for the microscopic critic. Even the critic who concerns himself only with the larger aspects of literary art must recognize the fact that Bulwer's whole method is artificial, and that he rarely achieves either the creation of

character or the presentation of vital truth. But when all these perfectly obvious exceptions to his work have been taken, there is still a residuum of artistic ability and impressive intellectual force that calls for our admiration, and makes good his claim to respectable rank among the secondary names of our modern literature.

The extraordinary industry of Bulwer is one of his most notable characteristics. For over fifty years he was a producer of books, and the mere list of their titles is imposing. Some of the books were poor enough, no doubt; but scattered through the list, both early and late, we find works that still hold their place in our literature, and still command the interest of readers not altogether devoid of the critical sense. And his versatility was no less remarkable than his industry. That he was lacking in the originality of the greatest writers, must be admitted; but it must also be admitted that few have equalled him in the faculty for adapting the manners and the methods of other writers without making himself imitative and nothing more. A whole series of his earlier novels is flavored with Byronism, but they are Byronic with a difference. The historical novels have learned much from Scott, yet they have a distinctive character of their own, which is marked by its vices as well as by its virtues. In his three central novels of English life, we find the influence, now of Sterne, now of Dickens, now of Thackeray; but the type is composite, and the ingenious eclecticism of these works excites our admiration. In other groups of novels, the author was more completely himself, particularly in those tales which have a fantastic or supernatural basis, and in those which give the freest expression to the deeply-felt sentimentalism which was, for good or evil, the dominant trait in his composition.

The works of fiction produced by Bulwer number altogether about two dozen titles. We may without great difficulty select from this list an even dozen of works that fairly represent his varied powers, and that deserve to outlive at least one more generation. Our list is as follows: "Pelham," as typical of his earlier satirical and Byronic manner; "Eugene Aram," as an example of rhetorical melodrama; "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Rienzi," "The Last of the Barons," and "Harold," as the four historical romances, not one of which can be spared; "The Caxtons," "My Novel," and "What Will He Do with It?" the most typical of the novels proper; "Zanoni," for

its characteristic blend of history, romantic feeling, and supernaturalism; "The Parisians" and "Kenelm Chillingly," as illustrating his peculiar vein of sentimentalism and his ripest philosophy. The assiduous reader of the ephemeral fiction now being produced and devoured from day to day might do worse than abstain for a season from his favorite recreation, and devote a few weeks to the reading, or re-reading, of the dozen books that have just been named. They do not offer the perennial refreshment to be got from Scott and Dickens and Thackeray, but they do very appreciably dwarf the creations of our present-day purveyors of fictive entertainment, besides affording a considerable insight into the history of culture as reflected by a singularly acute and sympathetic mind.

Thus far in this brief summary no word has been said of Bulwer's writings in other fields than that of fiction. Of his serious prose, there is much that is well worth reading, particularly his early descriptive papers styled "England and the English," his charming essays called "Caxtoniana," and his "Athens," a work of combined history, philosophy, and literary criticism, which, while open enough to the attack of scholarship, has nevertheless a quality of contagious enthusiasm that commends it to all generous minds. Bulwer as a poet was less successful than as a writer of prose, and his ambitious epics and satires fall distinctly under the Horatian ban. They are not likely ever again to be read for their own sake. Here, however, we must except the translations from Schiller, which deserve high praise. And here also we must make a sort of exception in favor of "The Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu." If we do not exactly read these dramas, we may still witness their stage performance with a certain satisfaction. Generous youth is still thrilled by Claude Melnotte's description of the palace of his dreams, and the maturer sense finds it hard to remain quite unmoved when the hero flings down the money in the closing scene, and declares,

"There's not a coin that is not bought and hallow'd  
In the cause of nations with a soldier's blood."

As for "Richelieu," the play still holds its place on the boards, and deserves it. The author no more gives us the Richelieu of history than Shakespeare gives us the historical Brutus, but the piece is none the less effective for that. It is stagey in construction and rhetorical in diction, but its points are made with an unerring dramatic instinct, and its best passages remain fixed in our memory whether we like them or



not. And the best of these best passages come surprisingly near to being good poetry, — as near, on the whole, as the author ever approached to that distinction. The poetic literature of the nineteenth-century English drama is avowedly written for the closet, and it is no small achievement to have produced the one work of this species that seems likely, out of a whole century's output, to remain a valued contribution to the repertory of the theatre.

#### A NEGLECTED ENGLISH CLASSIC.

"My brother was born for the benefit of knaves," said Charles Wesley, alluding to the rare simplicity of John Wesley's nature, a simplicity that made it impossible for him not only to tell an untruth, but even to keep a secret or to practice the slightest dissimulation. It is this tone of absolute simplicity and genuineness that gives his *Journal* its peculiar charm. This bi-centennial year of Wesley's birth (June 17, 1703) calls attention anew to that little-read and, in its unabridged form, somewhat forbidding work of literature. To us Americans, the writer should be an object of additional interest by reason of his early ministry in Georgia and the publication (in 1737) of his first hymn-book at Charlestown.

The amazing extent of Wesley's annual travels, within the British isles, give to his recorded observations a variety and range that one would by no means expect in the diary of a Methodist preacher. It is indeed, as Mr. Birrell has said, a book full of plots and plays and novels, quivering with life and crammed full of character. To his "never traveling less, by sea or land, than 4500 miles a year," to his "constantly rising at four for about fifty years," and to his "generally preaching at five in the morning, one of the most healthy exercises in the world," he attributed the increasing bodily vigor he enjoyed up to almost the very end. It is amusing to read, in terms that might apply to moral delinquency, his censure of the laxity in some of his societies about daily morning preaching — at five o'clock! When it is pleaded that "the people will not come — at least, not in the winter," he declares the Methodists to be a fallen people, and that "without early rising neither their souls nor their bodies can long remain in health." The above-named minimum of Wesley's yearly travel was nearly always largely exceeded, and he made it a rule to preach at least nine times a week. Yet with all this activity he found time to keep up, and to publish voluminous extracts from, his *Journal*, and also to issue tracts, hymns, letters, sermons, Bible commentaries, controversial papers, a church history, and we know not how much beside. His untiring industry excites our admiration, but still more do we applaud his courage, moral and physical, as we

follow the record of it in the simple and modest language of the *Journal*. Beset by an angry mob in Staffordshire, he hears unmoved the threatening cries of "Bring out the minister! We will have the minister!" This slender little preacher's power to quell such disturbances is illustrated by what followed on this occasion. He writes in his diary:

"I desired one to take their captain by the hand and bring him into the house. After a few sentences interchanged between us, the lion was become a lamb. I desired him to go out and bring one or two more of the most angry of his companions. He brought in two who were ready to swallow the ground with rage, but in two minutes they were as calm as he. I then bade them make way that I might go out among the people. As soon as I was in the midst of them, I called for a chair, and standing up, asked, 'What do any of you want with me?' Some said, 'We want you to go with us to the Justice.' I replied, 'That I will, with all my heart.' I then spoke a few words which God applied; so that they cried out with might and main, 'The gentleman is an honest gentleman, and we will spill our blood in his defense.'"

The sustaining power of high ideals and a lofty purpose is nowhere better illustrated than in Wesley's arduous, eventful, and often perilous career. Even the basest could not fail to recognize in him a man of God. One ruffian who had raised his hand to deal him a savage blow, let it fall gently on the preacher's head, and, stroking his hair, exclaimed, "What soft hair he has!" The ringleader of a mob that threatened to knock out the Methodist's brains, had only to hear him pray, and was straightway converted to a better mind. "Sir," he exclaimed, "I will spend my life for you. Follow me, and no one shall hurt a hair of your head." So he was rescued with the loss merely of one flap of his waistcoat and a little skin from one hand.

His patient endurance, we might almost say his enjoyment, of physical discomfort of the extremest sort, comes out here and there in the *Journal* in some brief and modest mention of bodily hardship. Thus, setting out with a friend and a guide from Savannah for Cowpen, in late December, he lost his way. The three men waded through a cypress swamp, breast deep, and were then forced to pass the night in the wilderness without food or fire. The ground was as wet as their clothes, which, a sharp frost coming on, were soon frozen stiff. "However," says Wesley, "I slept till six in the morning. There fell a heavy dew in the night, which covered us over as white as snow." The alleged hurtfulness of rains and dews in America he calls a vulgar error due to "the softness of a genteel education." In the course of his travels by boat, he briefly records that one night he waked under water, being so fast asleep that he did not realize where he was until his mouth was full, when he managed to cast off his cloak and swim to a place of safety, with no further hurt than the wetting of his clothes. Showing the calmest of demeanor in the very face of death, he yet bitterly upbraids himself for his unwillingness to die. His voyage to America was stormy in the extreme, and occupied three and one-half months in late fall and winter. Of one storm he writes:

"About nine the sea broke over us from stem to stern; burst through the windows of the state cabin, where three or four of us were, and covered us all over, though a bureau sheltered me from the main shock. About eleven I lay down in the great cabin, and in a short time fell asleep, though very uncertain whether I should wake alive, and much ashamed of my unwillingness to die. O, how pure in heart must be he who would rejoice to appear before God at a moment's warning!"

And later, he exclaims:

"O! who will deliver me from this fear of death? What shall I do? Where shall I fly from it? Should I fight against it by thinking, or by not thinking of it? A wise man advised me some time since, 'Be still and go on.' Perhaps this is best, to look upon it as my cross; when it comes, to let it humble me, and quicken all my good resolutions, especially that of praying without ceasing; and at other times to take no thought about it, but quietly to go on 'in the work of the Lord.'"

His bed being drenched by an influx of water, he made the discovery that the bare floor served excellently as a couch, and thereafter believed he should not find it necessary "to go to bed (as it is called) any more." This equanimity amid all sorts of bodily discomfort and danger was perhaps one of the good results of his mother's careful training of her boys "to cry softly."

Wesley's good-humor under vituperation was admirable, even in the earliest years of his ministry. One of his Savannah parishioners told him flatly, "I like nothing you do," and then gave a list of the preacher's supposed misdemeanors, both private and public, concluding with the assertion that no one minded a word he said, and that nobody would come to hear him. "He was too warm for hearing an answer," says Wesley, after setting down these grave charges against himself; "so I had nothing to do but to thank him for his openness, and walk away."

The turbulence attending Wesley's religious meetings reminds one of the disorder that so often broke up our anti-slavery gatherings. At one time it is an ox that the ill-intentioned try to drive into and through the open-air assembly of worshippers. But the good ox, after turning this way and that in manifest reluctance to disturb the meeting, faces about and breaks through the company of his drivers, and so runs away, leaving the Methodists rejoicing and praising God. At another time it is a shower of stones that endangers the lives of the faithful, until the leader of the rioters is brought before Wesley, and, struck by something mightier than a stone, falls on his knees and implores heaven's forgiveness for his misdoings. Still again, the preacher is violently pushed from a wall he has mounted, but alights on his feet and delivers an expostulation to his tormentors, who thereupon become milder, and they and the minister part very civilly. An attempt is made on another occasion to overturn the table that serves him as a platform; and after he has finished speaking many try to throw him down; but he passes through the midst and so leaves them.

That he was a special object of divine protection

amid countless perils, he firmly believed, as also that God again and again intervened to revive his flagging energies when bodily weakness and fatigue seemed to make preaching impossible. He delights to record strange and, to him, marvellous events in connection with his preaching. "An odd circumstance," he writes, "occurred during the morning preaching. It was well only serious persons were present. An ass walked gravely in at the gate, came up to the door of the house, lifted up his head, and stood stock-still, in a posture of deep attention. Might not 'the dumb beast reprove' many who have far less decency, and not much more understanding?" His credulity in certain matters amounted to superstition. Not only did he believe in witchcraft, but he deeply regretted the dying out of this belief in others. "The English in general," he says, "and indeed most of the men of learning in Europe, have given up all accounts of witches and apparitions. I am sorry for it; and I willingly take this opportunity of entering my solemn protest against the violent compliment which so many that believe in the Bible pay to those that do not believe in it."

It is pleasant to read of Wesley's and Johnson's appreciation of each other's worth. "That great man" is the preacher's designation of his illustrious contemporary. They were each acute and skilful in discourse, and this point of similarity it may have been that reconciled them to each other's less congenial qualities; for two men more unlike in genius could hardly be imagined. We may remark incidentally a common disapproval of certain attributes of the Scotch character. Wesley writes of a meeting held by him in Dundee: "Poor and rich attended. Indeed, there is seldom fear of wanting a congregation in Scotland. But the misfortune is, they know everything: so they learn nothing." In illustration of Wesley's aptness of retort in argument, we have his record of a good churchman's coming to him with an exhortation not to leave the established church, and not to use extemporary prayer, which the churchman demonstrated to be no prayer at all. "For you cannot do two things at once. But thinking how to pray, and praying, are two things. *Ergo*, you cannot both think and pray at once." To which the other's fitting rejoinder was: "Now may it not be proved by the self-same demonstration, that praying by a form is no prayer at all? You cannot do two things at once. But reading and praying are two things. *Ergo*, you cannot both read and pray at once. Q. E. D."

The chief charm of Wesley's Journal lying in its style, let us go to his own writings for a description of it. He writes to a young friend:

"What is it that constitutes a good style? Perspicuity, purity, propriety, strength, and easiness joined together. . . As for me, I never think of my style at all, but just set down the words that come first. . . Clearness, in particular, is necessary for you and me, because we are to instruct people of the lowest understanding. We should constantly use the most common, little, easy words (so they are pure and proper) which our language affords. When I had been a member of

the University about ten years, I wrote and talked much as you do now. But when I talked to plain people in the castle or the town I observed they gaped and stared. This quickly obliged me to alter my style, and adopt the language of those I spoke to. And yet there is a dignity in this simplicity, which is not disagreeable to those of the highest rank."

In a word, then, it is the childlike quality in Wesley that attracts—the quality without which, we are taught, one cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven. His *Journal* breathes an artless enthusiasm that is in striking contrast with the smug self-complacency of eighteenth-century literature as we have elsewhere learned to know it. Wesley takes us out among the common people and shows us what they are doing and thinking and suffering. Finally, we cannot do better than to urge, with Edward Fitzgerald: "If you don't know it [the *Journal*], do know it. . . . It is remarkable to read pure, unaffected, undying English, while Addison and Johnson are tainted with a style which all the world imitated." The following of this wholesome advice has recently been rendered easier for us by the publication of a good and inexpensive abridgment of the *Journal*.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

### The New Books.

#### A RE-DISCOVERED POET.\*

A new poet is always wonderful, but a poet lost these two hundred and fifty years, now re-discovered and found to have spoken words vivid and warm with meaning for our generation,—this is more wonderful still. Yet this is what has been given us to behold in the stately and artfully antique-appearing volume in which Mr. Bertram Dobell and his friends have set forth the poetical works of Thomas Traherne. To the short list of mid-seventeenth century lyrists,—Vaughan, Herbert, Crashaw,—must now be added the name of this other poet of the gentle life.

And what a pretty book-lover's romance is the story of the finding and identification of this poet's work! In the winter of 1896, Mr. W. T. Brooks found the manuscript on a book-stall, that last resting-place of dead thought before the absolute oblivion of the waste-paper mills. They were communicated to the late Dr. Grosart, who concluded that they were poems of Henry Vaughan, and prepared for the press an edition of Vaughan to include the new-found treasures. Dr. Grosart died before this was published. From his library they passed

finally to Mr. Dobell. He came to doubt Vaughan's authorship on account of the ever-present quality of "passionate fervour of thought and intense ardour of enthusiasm" in the new poems. Then began a run of expert editing and lucky coincidences through the treasure-house of the British Museum library, unearthing certain proofs of the authorship.

The ascertained facts concerning Traherne's life are few. He was born seemingly of Welsh ancestry, in 1636 or '37, in Hereford or Ledbury, England. His father was a shoe-maker and of poor estate, though other branches of the family seem to have been more prosperous. The poet was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1656, Master's in 1661, and that of Bachelor of Divinity in 1669. He became an ardent minister and defender of the Church of England, was rector of Credenhill, and finally was brought to London as chaplain to Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Keeper of the Seals (1667). In his patron's house at Teddington the poet died, October, 1674, and was buried under the reading-desk in Teddington church.

Traherne published, in 1673, "*Roman Forgeries*," an attack upon alleged errors of the Roman Church, exhibiting wide knowledge of church antiquities and of the writings of the Fathers. The year after his death, friends published his "*Christian Ethicks*," a notable volume of most modern and unconventional thinking. In 1699 the Rev. George Hickes sent to the press a little book of devotions by Traherne, called "*A Serious and Pathetical Contemplation of the Mercies of God*." It is an interesting mingling of quotations, paraphrases, and imitations of the Psalms, but with many modern images and specifications and long lists of individual items and examples of things and acts for which he gives thanks. The MSS. in Mr. Dobell's hands consist of the poems here published and a remarkable book of essays called "*Centuries of Meditations*," which the editor promises to bring out. We may anticipate this eagerly when we read the following as an example of its worth. (He is describing his feelings, as a child, about the world.)

"The corn was orient and immortal,—wheat which never should be reaped nor was ever sown. I thought it had stood from everlasting to everlasting. The dust and stones of the street were as precious as gold: the gates were at first the end of the world. The green trees, when I saw them first through one of the gates, transported and ravished me; their sweetness and unusual beauty made my heart to leap, and almost mad

\* POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS TRAHERNE, 1636(?)–1674. Now first published from the original manuscript. Edited by Bertram Dobell, with memoir. London: Published by the Editor.



with ecstasy, they were such strange and wonderful things. The Men! O what venerable and reverend creatures did the aged seem! Immortal cherubim! And young men glittering and sparkling angels, and maids strange seraphic pieces of life and beauty! Boys and girls tumbling in the street were moving jewels: I knew not that they were born or should die."

A third volume contains the poet's "private religious meditations, devotions, and prayers." Mr. Dobell conjectures that we have not more than half of Traherne's poems, and offers us a slight hope that the remainder will some day be found.

Traherne is a religious lyric poet, who in the iron age of religious controversy and bitterness kept open a spring of clear and limpid expression of universal, kindly piety. In him we seem to have that rarest and most precious combination — passionate religious emotion with the genuine artistry of song. In subject matter he most nearly resembles Herbert, and in style the more vigorous work of Cowley, while with these others he continues the poetic traditions of Donne. His limitations are many and pronounced, and he shows the inevitable faults of all religious verse — few themes, the tiresome use of abstractions and general ideas, dogmatic mysticism, constant exclamations without added imagery or subtle analysis. But his expression is astonishingly free, spontaneous, natural; we have no conceits, and the collocations due to verse are obvious and not wearisome.

Perhaps the most immediate surprises in Traherne are his striking anticipations of Blake and Wordsworth in his portrayals of the feelings of little children over the glorious earth they inherit, and of Whitman in his poetic catalogues and his delight in the brave goings-on of the worlds of men and nature.

In his "Christian Ethicks" Traherne says that others will point out the duty and the expediency of obeying God's laws and revering His universe, but that he will undertake to show how beautiful it all is, how full of joy is life lived in religious faith. His entire poetry is a specific enlargement upon this theme, but full of imagery based upon observation of life's rich detail, and of psychology derived not so much from religious philosophy and ancient Hebrew thought as from religious feeling arising in the presence of the actual world of men and things.

It is difficult to quote enough from the longer religious poems to give a fair view of them, but their tenor may be seen in this sum-

mary from the "Serious and Pathetical Contemplation" (1699):

"I give thee thanks for the beauty of colours, for the harmony of sounds, for the pleasantness of odors, for the sweetness of meats, for the warmth and softness of our raiments, and for all my five senses, and all the pores of my body, so curiously made as before recited, and for the preservation as well as use of my limbs and senses, in keeping me from precipices, fractures, and dislocations in my body, from a distracted, discomposed, confused, discontented spirit."

On account of this primary religious conviction, Traherne loves this earthly life, passionately and entire, — his body, the goodly earth, life's activities, especially the common ways of men. He sees no ugliness in it except what is made by man's choice of evil.

"A disentangled and a naked sense

A mind that's unpossess,

A disengaged breast,

An empty and a quick intelligence

Acquainted with the golden mean,

An even spirit pure and serene,

Is that where beauty, excellence,

And pleasure keep their court of residence:

My soul retire,

Get free, and so thou shalt even all admire."

*The Preparation.*

In "The Vision," he exclaims:

"Even trades themselves seen in celestial light,  
And cares and sins and woes are bright."

Wordsworth said that the senses in their purity "own an intellectual charm." See this interesting anticipation:

"and every sense

Was in me like to some intelligence." *Nature.*

How modern seem words like these from "The Demonstration":

"Nothing's truly seen that's mean:

Be it a sand, an acorn, or a bean,

It must be clothed with endless glory,

Before its perfect story

(Be the spirit ne'er so clear)

Can in its causes and its ends appear."

This delight in life may well be seen in the following passionate lines from "The Person":

"Ye sacred limbs,

A richer blazon I will lay

On you than first I found:

That like celestial kings

Ye might with ornaments of joy

Be always crown'd.

A deep vermillion on a red,

On that a scarlet I will lay;

With gold I'll crown your head,

Which like the sun shall ray.

With robes of glory and delight

I'll make you bright.

Mistake me not, I do not mean to bring

New robes, but to display the Thing:

Nor paint, nor clothe, nor crown, nor add a ray,

But glorify by taking all away."



But it is, I think, in his analysis of his feelings as a little child and his religious enthusiasm over a child's innocence, its intimate understanding of Nature and God, its protection from man's sin and care until its impressions of nature are fixed, that Traherne is at his best. It is the subject matter of full half of his verse.

"These little limbs  
These eyes and hands which here I find,  
These rosy cheeks wherewith my life begins,  
Where have ye been? Behind  
What curtain were ye hid so long,  
Where was, in what abyss, my speaking tongue?"

Such sacred treasures are the limbs of boys,  
In which a soul doth dwell;  
Their organized joints and azure veins  
More wealth include than all the world contains."

*The Salvation.*

"How like an angel came I down!  
How bright are all things here!  
When first among his works I did appear,  
O, how their glory me did crown!  
The world resembled his Eternity  
In which my soul did walk;  
And everything that I did see  
Did with me talk.

"The streets were paved with golden stones,  
The boys and girls were mine;  
O, how did all their lovely faces shine!  
The sons of men were holy ones,  
In joy and beauty they appeared to me,  
And everything which here I found,  
Which like an angel I did see,  
Adorned the ground."

*Wonder.*

Would not Wordsworth have rejoiced over lines like these?

"I knew not that there was a serpent's sting  
Whose poison shed  
On men, did overspread  
The world: nor did I dream of such a thing  
As sin, in which mankind lay dead.  
They all were brisk and living wights to me,  
Yea, pure and full of immortality."

*Eden.*

And would not Blake have been glad to own this?

"A joyful sense and purity  
Is all I can remember,  
The very night to me was bright,  
'T was summer in December."

*Innocence.*

The following lines from "Dumbness" might be transferred without change to "The Prelude," and would be in harmony with their surroundings:

"Sure man was born to meditate on things,  
And to contemplate the eternal springs  
Of God and Nature, glory, bliss, and pleasure,  
That life and love might be his heavenly treasure;

And therefore speechless made at first, that he  
Might in himself profoundly busied be:  
And not vent out, before he hath ta'en in  
Those antidotes that guard his soul from sin."

"For nothing spoke to me but the fair face  
Of heaven and earth, before myself could speak.  
I then my bliss did, when my silence break."

"Then did I dwell within a world of light,  
Distinct and separate from all men's sight,  
When I did feel strange thoughts, and such things see  
That were, or seem'd, only reveal'd to me."

"The first impressions are immortal all."

I wish I could quote the entire poem "On News," whose theme is the participation of the child in everything he hears or sees. I have room for this only:

"News from a foreign country came,  
As if my treasure and my wealth lay there  
So much it did my heart inflame!  
'T was wont to call my soul into my ear  
Which thither went to meet  
The approaching sweet,  
And on the threshold stood,  
To entertain the unknown good.  
It hovered there  
As if 't would leave mine ear,  
And was so eager to embrace  
The joyful tidings as they came,  
'T would almost leave its dwelling place,  
To entertain that same."

Mr. Dobell rightly emphasizes Traherne's unexpected idealism,—judging him another Berkeley before that philosopher's day. One certainly starts to read lines so filled with intuitive ideas as these:

"My naked simple life was I;  
That out so strongly shined  
Upon the earth, the sea, the sky,  
It was the substance of my mind;  
The sense itself was I.  
I felt no dross nor matter in my soul,  
No brims nor borders, such as in a bowl  
We see. My essence was Capacity,  
That felt all things;  
The thought that springs  
Therefrom's itself. It hath no other wings  
To spread abroad, nor eyes to see,  
Nor hands distinct to feel,  
Nor knees to kneel;  
But being simple like the Deity  
In its own centre as a sphere,  
Not shut up here, but everywhere."

"I could not tell  
Whether the things did then  
Themselves appear,  
Which in my spirit truly seem'd to dwell;  
Or whether my conforming mind  
Were not even all that therein shin'd."

*My Spirit.*

From Traherne's "Serious and Pathetical Contemplation," Mr. Dobell selects the one

really good example of similarity to the work of Whitman, but this is sufficiently like to cause us to wonder. The poet is speaking of "the children of my people," "my lovely companions":

"Do not they adorn and beautify the world,  
And gratify my soul which hateth solitude!  
Thou, Lord, hast made this servant a sociable creature,  
for which I praise thy name.  
A lover of company, a delighter in equals;  
Replenish the inclination which Thyself hath implanted,  
And give me eyes  
To see the beauty of that life and comfort  
Wherewith those of their actions  
Inspire the nations.

Their Markets, Tillage, Courts of Judicature, Marriages,  
Feasts and Assemblies, Navies, Armies, Priests and Sabbath,  
Trades and Business, the voice of the Bridegroom,  
Musical Instruments, the light of Candles, and the grinding  
of Mills, are comfortable, O Lord, let them not cease."

Truly a poet of the gentle life! He is religious, but not dogmatic, not a quietist; a mystic, but given neither to whims nor paradoxes. He does not make us worldly-wise, or expert in "the sad discussion of sin." But he refreshes our dulled sense of the beauty of living, he moves us without exciting our passions (as Voltaire said), he makes us respond to "the dear love of comrades," and he particularly makes shine again the beauty in "life's familiar face" and in childhood. Like another Wordsworth, he is an unobtrusive but sure "friend of the wise and teacher of the good."

I have not done justice to Mr. Dobell's literary skill in identifying Traherne's work, nor can I overpraise his enthusiastic analysis of the poet's merit. One could only wish that his Introduction had been freed from the large amount of relevant but commonplace critical and other personal moralizing. Mr. Dobell has undoubtedly done us a real service, and has enabled us to add several fine numbers to our classic poetic anthology.

W. D. MACCLINTOCK.

#### THE MONARCH IN ENGLAND.\*

Probably no relation of an English monarch in the present day has so much interest for the public as that of the monarch toward ministerial and parliamentary government. Probably, too, there is no point upon which there is so much misconception and such a diversity of opinion, with much leaning toward the belief

that the sovereign is a majestic figure-head, only nominally exercising functions which are actually controlled by the ministerial cabinet. For the American readers, at least, of Mr. Sidney Lee's life of Queen Victoria, much interest will hinge upon the light thrown upon Victoria in this important relation. English reviews of this book have commented with surprise upon the exceedingly limited influence exercised by the Queen on governmental affairs. On this side the water, however, the surprise will be that in certain directions Victoria did actually exercise a powerful personal influence by virtue of her rights as monarch, even though, as Mr. Lee points out in his concluding chapter, royal prerogative steadily declined throughout the course of her reign.

Victoria entered upon her long reign with little apparent thought of the necessity of guarding royal prerogative. Her marriage to Prince Albert gave her, early in her royal career, a counsellor implicitly trusted, whose first care was to understand thoroughly the constitutional position of his wife, and to insist that it should be wholly respected. Royal prerogative included the right of consultation upon all matters of state, and both the Queen and Prince Albert were particularly interested in and determined to be consulted upon questions of foreign policy. Preliminary to consultation with the ministers on such matters, Victoria had of course to be taken into the confidence of the foreign office, and important correspondence and despatches had to be laid open for her inspection. Such conferences and transmission of documents frequently involved delays sometimes unfortunate, and often irritating to the ministers. In the case of brusque ministers, like Palmerston, whose relations with the Queen were never wholly amicable, the delay was sometimes resented, and occasionally the knowledge of important matters pertaining to foreign affairs was withheld. In general, however, the attitude of the ministers upon this question was one of compliance to the Queen's request, especially when, as the years went on, her experience and wisdom came to be thoroughly respected. She was at no time exacting nor autocratic in insisting that her suggestions be acted upon; it was merely the reiterated insistence upon being consulted, an insistence which was really effective. Many instances might be cited in which her suggested change of a phrase, or modification of a principle, had favorable results for English diplomacy, but none is more famous, nor more

\*QUEEN VICTORIA. A Biography. By Sidney Lee. New York: The Macmillan Co.

interesting to Americans, than the alteration in Palmerston's despatch to Washington in the Trent affair, in the early days of the Civil War. At that time what would have been an offensive and insulting note was transformed by the Queen's suggestion into a dignified assertion of the rights of British vessels, leaving to America the opportunity for a satisfactory explanation without national humiliation. Whether Victoria's tact prevented war between England and America or not, the incident justified the Queen's insistence upon the right of consultation on all matters of state.

Another field in which Victoria took a serious view of her personal responsibilities was in regard to the distribution of Church patronage. She emphatically objected to any political partisanship in such matters, writing to Archbishop Benson in 1890, in regard to the appointment of Bishops, "The men to be chosen must not be taken with reference to satisfying one or the other party in the Church, or with reference to any political party, but for their real worth. We want people who can be firm and conciliatory, else the Church cannot be maintained. We want large broad views, or the difficulties will be insurmountable." No minister had a greater share of the Queen's personal liking than Disraeli; yet when, in 1868, the Archbishopric of Canterbury became vacant, Disraeli found himself compelled by the stubborn resistance of the Queen to put aside his own preference, and consent to the nomination of the Queen's choice, Tait, Bishop of London. Other ministers throughout her reign had the same experience, and were forced to yield to the Queen's claim to determine arrangements in the Church. She received advice from her ministers, but in this field did more than criticize and suggest, for she emphatically refused it.

No statement is more commonly made than that an English ministry when defeated in the House of Commons has two courses open to it: to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country, or to resign office; and that the option rests entirely with the ministry. Yet Mr. Lee shows us that Victoria repeatedly throughout the early part of her reign exercised her personal choice in such circumstances. The right to do this was brought into notable prominence in 1868, when Disraeli, having suffered an adverse vote in the Commons, disclaimed any responsibility for the Queen's decision, asserting that he had given her no advice as to which course she should pursue. For this he was blamed by the

opposition; but a search for precedent revealed that he stood on wholly defensible ground. The incident, as Mr. Lee states, "served to bring into clearer relief than before the practical ascendancy within certain limits, which under the constitution a ministerial crisis assured the Crown, if its wearer cared to assert it. The revelation was in the main to the advantage of the prestige of the throne. It confuted the constitutional fallacy that the monarch was necessarily and invariably an automaton."

In the same year, 1868, there occurred an excellent illustration of the importance and power of the monarch as a medium of conciliation and arbitration between conflicting opinions in the two Houses of Parliament. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was accepted by the Commons, but was threatened with rejection by the Lords, in which body the Bishops were then unusually active. The conflict seemed destined to assume the proportions of a constitutional struggle, when the Queen, always fearful of the effects of such crises, proposed on her personal initiative to attempt to effect a compromise. Gladstone gladly accepted her intervention, and her personal influence with Tait, Bishop of London, persuaded him into a conference with Gladstone, with the result that Victoria's suggestions were adopted and a satisfactory compromise was agreed upon. This, after great efforts and repeated pressure brought to bear by the Queen, was finally passed by both Houses of Parliament. In 1884 a similar crisis, this time concerned with a franchise bill proposing a wide extension of the suffrage, was averted by the wise intervention of Victoria, who, as before, acted without suggestion from her ministers.

These few incidents, chosen from among many that might be cited, serve to show in a measure the importance and effectiveness which, in spite of the great limitations upon the exercise of prerogatives, still belong to the monarch in England. Mr. Lee's biography is less concerned with such incidents, however, than with presenting a just and critical narrative of Victoria in her dual character of queen and woman. He emphasizes the perpetual English mistrust of the influence of Prince Albert, the suspicion that Victoria because of her marriage might sacrifice English to petty German interests, and the tardy recognition of the Prince's merits long after his death in 1861. He surprises us with his proof of the essential unpopularity of Victoria herself soon



after that date, an unpopularity due to her repugnance to appearing as the head of the state in public functions, while yet sincerely mourning her husband. The irritation of the nation was constantly manifested by the press in the criticisms directed against what seemed an unnecessarily prolonged seclusion, and it was not until the Jubilee of 1887 that Victoria regained that public affection which had been lavished upon her in the first years of her reign. In every chapter is made clear the Queen's constant solicitude for the prestige of her country, her dislike of war, yet her determination that war once entered upon should not terminate until English honor had been satisfied and English interests safeguarded. Indeed, her pride in England blinded her at times to both the horrors and the justice of war. Throughout the story of her life, Mr. Lee is a careful, studious, and exact critic, yet a kindly one, and eminently fair both to Victoria herself and to the men who advised her. His work is an excellent historical biography, in every way entertaining and readable.

E. D. ADAMS.

#### BESANT'S EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON.\*

Ten years ago or more, Mr. Walter Besant (for that was before he received the honors of knighthood) wrote a series of nine papers about London, which appeared first in a popular magazine and afterwards in book form. The book was of moderate size, and was obviously written with the tastes and fancies of the popular mind in view. Nevertheless it was evident that its author was deeply interested in London, in its history, and in every phase of its profoundly significant life; and that his knowledge thereof was not due merely to a familiarity with the "surveys" and histories that had been written from time to time ever since the sixteenth century, but was derived from independent excursions into a most attractive field of study.

We now know the nine chapters of a decade ago to have been the mere diversion of a writer who had greater things in view; as were also his book on Westminster, published in 1895, and that on South London, three years later. They were of the nature of preliminary sketches for a far more ambitious work. The widow of Sir Walter tells us that it was her

husband's ambition to be the nineteenth-century historian of London, as Stowe was that of the sixteenth century. The work by which he most desired to be remembered by posterity was an early projected complete survey of the city. Half his life-time had been devoted to active research, and to the collecting of maps, pictures, pamphlets, account books, parish registers, and novels and plays of different periods,—of everything, in fact, that could throw light upon any phase of London life,—all with his intended *magnum opus* always in view.

But while Sir Walter had secured the co-operation of certain experts in different departments of city life, he reserved for his own pen the general history of the city; he expended on this task five years of continuous labor, and happily completed it before his lamented death in 1901. From this general history, the portion relating to the eighteenth century,—the period least satisfactorily treated in the volume of ten years ago,—has been selected for present publication. The result is a quarto of 610 pages, to which are added valuable appendices and an admirable index. The book is embellished with twenty-two full-page illustrations and eighty-one printed with the text,—a full score of these being portraits, and all of them reproduced from contemporary prints. Hogarth has been judiciously drawn upon to furnish illustrations, and Gay's "Trivia" is frequently quoted in the text. A large map of London in 1741-5, by John Rocque, is folded within the cover. Although appearing out of season, the book has all the sumptuous attractiveness of a holiday book.

Neither the life of a nation nor that of a great city conforms to centuries in the relation of its events. The characteristic ideas of the eighteenth century, as observed in London, really began to manifest themselves with the accession of George I. in 1714, and they continued until the Georgian era gave place, in 1837, to the far more glorious Victorian Age. Hence Sir Walter's eighteenth century is extended to the last named year,—about which time, also, the passing of the Reform Bill, the beginning of railway travel on land and the introduction of steam-ships on the sea, as well as changes in the English Constitution, in the growth and extension of trade, in religious thought and in social standards, ushered in a new era, of which we think as often as we name the nineteenth century.

\* LONDON IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Sir Walter Besant. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.



It is chiefly of manners and customs, and prevalent ideas, which changed but little between 1700 and 1837; that Sir Walter Besant has written. Of the political changes that took place in the city government, he has taken but little notice. Under the head of "Historical Notes," twenty historical episodes of the century and events of English history, supposed to belong peculiarly to London and to illustrate more particularly the civic spirit, have been selected and narrated. These are followed by seven chapters in which the topography and external appearance of the city are described. A third and fourth division of the book are devoted to the relation of the city to churches and chapels, and to government and trade. The remaining part of the book is devoted to manners and customs, to society and amusements, and to crime, police, justice, and debtors' prisons.

To the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," the sociological phases presented in these later chapters had a peculiar fascination. He felt that the power and the unruly condition of the London mob, which had steadily increased with the population and extent of the city, which became absolutely intolerable in the eighteenth century and presented the most troublesome problem connected with the order of the city, was one of the chief characteristics of the period. An efficient police was not established until the following century.

If any fault is to be found with the book, it might be because, although the eighteenth century was the century of Addison, of Steele, of Pope, of Goldsmith, of Johnson, of Walpole, and of Sheridan, and was therefore peculiarly a century of literary interests, yet those interests receive no notice. But if from the author's explanation that the literature of the eighteenth century is reserved for fuller treatment in connection with that of the centuries before and after, we are to imply that other portions of Sir Walter's survey will be forthcoming in due time, we shall await with patience for a work upon London that will be completely satisfying.

ARTHUR HOWARD NOLL.

"THE Scientific Writings of the late George Francis Fitz Gerald," with a portrait, have been collected and edited with a historical introduction by Mr. Joseph Larmor, and are published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. for the Dublin University Press. The writings consist of brief papers in highly technical language, to the number of over a hundred, which embody the author's chief investigations in the field of physical science.

#### WALL STREET AND ITS WORK.\*

It was just thirty years ago that Walter Bagehot published his significant work on English trade and finance, entitled "Lombard Street." At that time the deposits of known banks in London amounted to \$600,000,000; while in New York but one-third of this amount rested in the possession of banking houses. When Bagehot wrote, every nation went to London for loans; but to-day German bonds and English consols are floated in New York. While we cannot say that Lombard Street is no longer powerful, it is, however, possible to declare that Wall Street is a potent factor in the finances of the world. A book upon "The Work of Wall Street" is therefore welcome, even if it does add to the half-score already in existence in its general field.

The book of Bagehot is a classic, broad and philosophical. Mr. Pratt's book on Wall Street has been hampered somewhat by the limitations of the series to which it belongs. It has, however, gained in definiteness of description something of what it has lost in breadth and comprehensiveness. As a reporter, the author has pictured the doings of "the Street," and the machinery used in the handling of funds and the sales of stocks and bonds. The book opens with a chapter on "The Evolution of Wall Street," which gives evidence of much patient research in books and records for elusive facts. Evolution has reference to the process of unfolding and the principles involved in such a process; but this chapter is given over to a recital of incidents more or less connected with the history of Wall Street, with the result that the reader gets but a hazy notion of the evolution of this great financial centre. Beginning with Chapter II., however, the author goes forward with more certainty of touch, as in clear and incisive language he unwinds the mysteries of "the Street."

Objection may be taken to the statement that the operations of the merchant and the speculator are essentially the same. The speculator exists to-day because he performs a function different from that of the merchant, and more particularly from that of the manufacturer. He it is who assumes the risks of fluctuating prices, and relieves the producing agents of the uncertainty of the future. He is supposed to relieve both the producer and

\*THE WORK OF WALL STREET. By Sereno S. Pratt. Illustrated. (Appletons' Business Series.) New York: D. Appleton & Co.

consumer from carrying large stocks, by guaranteeing future supplies. As Wall Street deals almost exclusively in stocks and bonds, the speculator operating there does not affect the industrial world in the highly important way that the same functionary does when dealing in grains, provisions, iron, coal, and other materials. Perhaps Mr. Pratt has unconsciously put the matter too favorably for the "Wall Street" trader, when he says: "A market that has no public is in a most unsatisfactory condition. Professionals can, and do, buy and sell among themselves; but this is a process not unlike the 'swapping' of horses between regular horse-traders. The public supplies the new interest in the Street,—the fresh demand, the increased capital. We have already seen that about one-third of all the transactions represents real buying or selling, outside of manipulation and room-trading. Of this one-third, the public interest is decidedly the most important." The "Street," after all, has its place as a capital accumulator and distributor; but it performs this function together with the banks. When it goes beyond this, the stock exchange is perilously near the gambling point.

Mr. Pratt's book deals very briefly with the larger function of "the Street," but describes admirably the exchange, the clearing-house, the money market, panics, and many other features of our American financial centre. In fact, it may be said, despite minor criticisms, that no other book so well fills this special field.

FRANK L. McVEY.

#### VARIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEMS.\*

"The Woman Who Toils" is certainly a noteworthy book. Two society ladies of New York, attired in the manner of the proletariat, set out to ascertain by actual experience what sort of life factory women led. Mrs. Van Vorst worked in a Pittsburg pickle factory; at Perry, a New York mill town; and at the clothing business in Chicago. Miss Van Vorst's experiences were at Lynn, Massachusetts, making shoes; and in the cotton mills at Columbia, South Carolina. Both writers tell their

\*THE WOMAN WHO TOILS. By Mrs. John Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

AMERICANS IN PROCESS. A Settlement Study. By Residents and Associates of the South End House (Boston). Edited by Robert A. Woods. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IF NOT THE SALOON—WHAT? By James E. Freeman. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

HEREDITY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. By Simon N. Patten. New York: The Macmillan Co.

story well, and there is no reason to doubt that the vivid and realistic pictures of factory life they present are fair and accurate. It may be suggested that these well-educated and well-nurtured women could not do justice to a subject so foreign to their natures as the life of the factory worker; but it seems to me that in one sense they alone could do it justice, for only those who have known the best that this world offers can measure understandingly the deficiency in the lives of those who have to live upon the dregs. As R. L. Stevenson found in his experiences as an amateur emigrant, so these ladies very soon discovered, that in proletarian clothes they were universally regarded as proletarians. Their manners did not "give them away," though they made no attempt to change them, beyond the use of a certain amount of bad grammar. They found no fundamental difference between themselves and the women they came in contact with, and they write with the strong conviction that the hard and empty lives of the workers are far more the result of conditions imposed upon them than of anything inherent in their natures. Those who believe differently, and desire to prove that factory women have all they deserve, will point triumphantly to the many who are working rather for luxuries than for necessities; who loudly proclaim that they "do not have to work." If there appears to be anything reassuring about this class of cases, our complacency rapidly disappears upon closer examination. If the girls' ideals and standards are low, what has made them so but the society in which they live, the environment out of which they cannot escape? The desire to be independent, to count for something as an individual, is a meritorious one; and if their notion of "counting" is to have good clothes, they are not altogether different from many of those whose opportunities should have taught them better. After all, they do but reach after what seems to them worth while, and are willing to suffer much for it, a proof at any rate of a certain kind of virtue. Moreover, it is not impossible that this virtue frequently has its reward, in marriage into a higher grade of society than that represented by the parental home. Surely, here we have proof of the existence of a great wealth of human energy, potentially endowed with the seeds of great good, but for the most part going to waste or worse, because of social and environmental conditions. It is no answer to say that the rich, who have everything in their favor, also many of them squander their lives. They likewise are blighted by circumstances, the condition of luxurious idleness being as unnatural as that of burdensome and never ending toil. So here we have two sets of people, the lives of one set spoiled so that those of the other set may be spoiled also. There are many passages one is tempted to quote, and I cannot resist giving these from Miss Van Vorst's chapter on "The Child in Southern Mills":

"In a certain mill in Alabama there are seventy-five child-labourers who work twelve hours out of the twenty-four;

they have a half-hour at noon for luncheon. There is a night school in connection with this mill corporation. Fancy it, a night-school for the day-long child labourer! Fifty out of seventy-five troop to it. Although they are so tired they cannot keep awake on the benches, and the slightest of them falls asleep over its letters, although they weep with fatigue, they are eager to learn! Is there a more conclusive testimony to the quality of the material that is being lost to the States and the country by the martyrdom of intelligent children? (p. 295). . . . On my return to the North I made an especial effort to see my New England friend [an owner of Southern mills]. We lunched together this time, and at the end of the meal her three little children fluttered in to say a friendly word. I looked at them, jealous for their little defrauded fellows, whose twelve-hour daily labour served to purchase these exquisite clothes and to heap with dainties the table before us. But I was nevertheless rejoiced to see once again the forms of real childhood for whom air and freedom and wealth were doing blessed tasks. When we were alone I drew for my friend as well as I could pictures of what I had seen. She leaned forward, took a brandied cherry from the dish in front of her, ate it delicately and dipped her fingers in the finger bowl; then she said: 'Dear friend, I am going to surprise you very much.' I waited, and felt that it would be difficult to surprise me with a tale of a Southern mill. 'Those little children—love the mill! They like to work. It's a great deal better for them to be employed than for them to run the streets!' She smiled over her argument, and I waited. 'Do you know,' she continued, 'that I believe they are really very happy?' (p. 296).

The book constitutes a strong argument for labor unions. It is vividly impressed upon the reader that the women, who do not organize, are much worse treated than the men, who do. There are some excellent photographic illustrations, and several drawings, most of which are very bad.

"Americans in Process" is quite a different sort of work. It is based upon years of investigation by settlement workers in Boston, and consequently is full of valuable information. Unfortunately for the general reader, much of it is presented almost in the form of a catalogue, and many of the facts are of local rather than universal interest. Parts of it remind one a little of a zoological monograph, which is full of interest to anyone who has and is studying the creatures of which it treats, but otherwise a trifle dry. However, if the reader will persevere as far as the sixth chapter, he will find in this and several chapters beyond a great deal which is noteworthy and suggestive to the citizen of any town, or any student of human nature. Particularly good are the descriptions of the two great political bosses, of the North and West Ends respectively; of the contrast between the Italians and the Jews as shown by their holiday-making; of the two dominant and contrasting religions,—the Jewish and Roman Catholic, with Protestantism hardly in evidence. The book is an outcome of the activities of those modern knights-errant who fortunately exist in every great city, and we cannot be too appreciative of the stand they have taken for the right. And as all roads lead to Rome, so we find ourselves again in the face of evidence proving the destruction of good human talent by unfavorable conditions. Thus on p. 374:

"The Jewish race has an immemorial record as a prolific mother of genius. The Italian strain has historically out-

stripped all others by being thrice—once politically, once religiously, once intellectually,—the dominating power of the world. Yet it is almost a matter of haphazard whether children of these races among us, who may be born with the highest order of capacity, do not have the spirit within them quenched by a childhood spent in dismal, degrading streets. Even after such capacity has begun distinctly to manifest itself, we are content often to throw it away by not making unfailing provision for necessary training and apprenticeship."

The Rev. J. E. Freeman, in his little book, "If not the Saloon—What?" starts out with some chapters as diffuse and free from contributions to knowledge as the early chapters of "Americans in Process" are the reverse. But as before, the reader is recommended to persevere, and in chapter four he will come across an account of Hollywood Inn, at Yonkers, N. Y., a genuinely successful competitor of the saloon. This account is clear and satisfactory, and is more than worth the small price (fifty cents) asked for the book. We strongly recommend its perusal, and hope that the excellent work at Yonkers will be widely imitated elsewhere. Mr. Freeman will do a good service if later on he will write another book, giving fuller details about the Hollywood Inn.

Professor S. N. Patten's "Heredity and Social Progress" is a sort of biological metaphysics. It is well written, and likely to be popular (I have already read one flattering notice), but I am sorry to say it appears to me to be a nearly pure culture of nonsense. The author is apparently not a biologist, but he reasons on biological subjects in a way that is simply astonishing to one who has any realization of the intricacies of that science, and seems to me to build elaborate arguments on doubtful or even erroneous assumptions. Listen to this:

"A brain is thus an enclosed ovary with its contents of undifferentiated cells put to a new use. The enclosed ovary is of the opposite sex to the exposed ovary, and hence beings manifest mentally the characteristics of the opposite sex from what they are physically" (p. 115).

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Authenticity of  
Shakespeare  
portraits.*

In a most attractive little volume entitled "A New Portrait of Shakespeare" (John Lane), Mr. John Corbin, recently known as the author of a sprightly account of "An American at Oxford," has given us some very interesting points in regard to the genuineness, or otherwise, of certain portraits of Shakespeare. The sub-title of the book is "The Case of the Ely Palace Painting as against that of the So-called Droeshout Original," and implies what Mr. Corbin later states as the purpose of the discussion, "to show that the so-called Droeshout Original is probably a fabrication, and that the Ely Palace painting is probably a life-portrait of Shakespeare." Mr. Corbin relates the history of these paintings, as well as those of the Droeshout Engraving prefixed to



the first folio in 1623, and of the Stratford bust. Copies of all of these are given in full-page illustrations, and much of Mr. Corbin's discussion centres around the details of costume and features as found in these pictures. Some surprising revelations are given in regard to the "mock originals" which were known to have been circulated by the dozens at one time or another. With the knowledge of such fraud, we can realize that any deductions in regard to a life-portrait of Shakespeare must be based on the wisest methods of investigation and the most cautious acceptance of proofs. Mr. Corbin seems to be well fitted for a work of this kind, and takes scientific and scholarly satisfaction in his investigations. The Ely Palace painting of Shakespeare was discovered in 1846. For thirty-two years it hung neglected in the house where Shakespeare was born. The so-called Droeshout Original has received exactly the opposite treatment, and has been repeatedly and warmly discussed. After carefully noting all the important opinions and discoveries of experts and historians in regard to these two portraits, together with his own deductions, Mr. Corbin states his conclusions as to what he considers established in the discussion, as follows: "The Ely Palace portrait is not, as Mr. Lee states, so different from the engraving as 'to raise doubts as to whether the person represented could have been intended for Shakespeare'; but quite to the contrary, it has, of all the painted portraits except the spurious Droeshout 'Original,' the strongest resemblance to the Droeshout engraving. Granting that the Droeshout engraving may not have been taken from the Ely Palace portrait, it must have been taken from a portrait that in all essential points of features and costume was identical with it. Of all the painted portraits, accordingly, the Ely Palace portrait has the strongest claim to be regarded as a life-portrait."

*Collected papers  
of William Morris.*

"Architecture, Industry, and Wealth: Collected Papers by William Morris" (Longmans) is a volume bound in red cloth with paper label, uniform with so many of Morris's works in the popular edition. It contains eleven papers, all of them probably published before, but none in form more permanent than a pamphlet, and five of them now taken from the pages of contemporary magazines and journals for the first time. "The History of Pattern Designing" and "The Lesser Arts of Life," first in the contents of this book, were printed together by Macmillan & Company in 1882. Following these is "Art, Wealth, and Riches," delivered at the Royal Institution, Manchester, 6th March, 1883, which is not noted anywhere by Mr. Buxton Forman in his account of Morris's books. "Art and Socialism: The Aims and Ideals of the English Socialists of To-Day," was delivered before the Secular Society of Leicester, 23d January, 1884, and has been printed as a pamphlet; as has "Textile Fabrics," delivered at the International Health Exhibition, 11th July, 1884. "Art under Plutocracy" is taken from "To-Day"

of February and March, 1884, having been delivered at University College, Oxford, 14th November, 1883. "The Revival of Architecture" and "The Revival of Handicraft" appeared in the "Fortnightly Review" for May and November, 1888, respectively. "Art and Industry in the Fourteenth Century" is noted here as appearing in "Time" for November, 1890, where Mr. Forman says January. "The Influence of Building Materials upon Architecture" was delivered before the Art Workers' Guild at Barnard's Inn Hall, and printed in "The Century Guild Hobby Horse," January, 1892; and, finally, "On the External Coverings of Roofs" was a leaflet issued by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. This collection, as a whole, was printed in the "Golden Type" which Morris designed, and was published in July, 1902, preceding the present popular edition. It is hardly needful to characterize the eleven essays further than to name them. The figure of Morris looms larger and larger in the public eye as time permits perspective to be gained, and his marvellous versatility is attested by the character of the papers included in this work.

*Ethics of  
lawyers,  
courts, and  
clients.*

The special rules of conduct incumbent upon those engaged in the practice of law form the subject-matter of a valuable little book by Mr. Geo. W. Warvelle of the Chicago bar, entitled "Essays in Legal Ethics" (Callaghan & Co.). From the first appearance of the legal profession in English history, the barrister has been considered an integral part of the judicial system, as truly an assistant in the administration of justice as is the judge; and although in this country the functions of barrister and solicitor are not distinguished, the conception has always prevailed that the practice of law must not degenerate into a mere scramble for money, but that the lawyer has certain definable relations to both court and client that cannot be stated in terms of the cash nexus. This view has been adopted by our legal tribunals, and is enforced by penalties ranging from reprimand to disbarment from practice. Thus a treatise on legal ethics is no mere collection of *obiter dicta*, but rather a statement of a code possessing a widely acknowledged authority and at many points armed with the power to secure its own enforcement. This non-commercial element, which elevates the practice of law to the dignity of a profession, appears very clearly in the restrictions placed upon the attorney in his dealings with his client. "In the relation of attorney and client," says the author, "we find a reversal of many of the best settled rules of law with respect to contractual freedom, and the application of a rule of rigid morality that practically precludes the attorney from assuming any position toward his client other than that of a disinterested and judicious adviser." The same underlying principles can be seen in the relations in which the lawyer is expected to stand to the community at large, to the court, and to his fel-



low members of the "legal fraternity." Mr. Warvelle's treatment of these topics is so clear, practical, and sane that it is well worthy of the attention of all those who are interested in the problems of the lawyer's professional life.

*A hunter's  
book of  
water-fowl.*

The latest volume of the American Sportsman's Library (Macmillan), edited by Mr. Caspar Whitney, is "The Water-fowl Family," by Mr. L. C. Sanford, assisted by Mr. T. S. Van Dyke who writes of "The Water-fowl of the Pacific Coast." The name of Mr. L. D. Bishop also appears upon the title-page, but his share in the book is not made evident in the table of contents or elsewhere. The illustrations, by Messrs. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Charles Livingston Bull, A. B. Frost, and others, are frequent and of excellent execution in technical and artistic details. This ample volume of 600 pages is a most valuable addition to this library. It includes our most popular game birds, and will interest more sportsmen than any other volume in the series. Not only is it broad in scope, but in literary execution it has reached the high-water mark among books of its class. The pleasing interludes of anecdote and narrative add interest and enliven the pages, while the main subject itself is fully treated without excess of technical lingo or display of artful devices. After an introductory account of shooting from passes, over decoys, in the wild-rice fields, and from bush blinds, the author gives his personal experiences with many of our water-fowl on a wide range of noted hunting grounds. As a remedy for the decrease in these wild-fowl, which has become so apparent in recent years, the author recommends a universal law throughout the United States against spring shooting; a limitation of exposure of game birds for sale in public markets to short seasons, if indeed at all; a prohibition of all preservation of game in cold storage; prevention of state exportation, and an individual limit to the number killed. The increase and great tameness of these wild-fowl in our protected National Parks is recorded with approval. The greater part of the book is taken up with descriptions of individual game-birds, ducks, geese, swans, rails, snipe, and other shore birds, with many notes of interest to the sportsman and to the naturalist. A synopsis for determination of the water-fowl closes the volume, well-planned and well wrought out into a comprehensive manual which will be a boon to every sportsman.

*Nature-study  
in education.*

It is a large place in education which Professor Liberty H. Bailey claims for "The Nature-Study Idea" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), and a place, moreover, not held by any other subject in the school curriculum. It is not a mere adjunct to an already over-crowded course of study, but a fundamental epoch-making movement which will touch the masses with a new educational impulse and bring a stronger and more

resourceful life to the pupil led by this means into a fuller and more intimate sympathy with Nature and his environment. While all readers of this stimulating and suggestive book may not be so sanguine as the author in his hope that nature-study will relieve the school-room of perfunctory methods and of desiccated science, none will fail to see the promise for great effectiveness in this direction which this new view-point brings to primary education. The thing itself, not the book about it, — the living bobolink, not even the stuffed specimen, — the process of discovery, rather than the fact observed, — these stamp the nature-study idea as revolutionary in educational methods. It is not science, but a method which has room for fancy and sentiment as well as fact, and its net result is a little knowledge and more love of Nature's forms and an independent habit of seeing things intelligently as they really are. In this lies the solution of the agricultural problem, the spiritualizing of agriculture, and also the ground for a new ethics of sport with gun and rod and of man's relations to other living things. Seekers for definite schedules of courses, specific directions for nature-study lessons, or illustrations of matter and method, will be disappointed in Professor Bailey's treatise; but those who seek inspiration will find his pages breathing that spirit which gives life in all things.

*The father  
of American  
Poetry.*

The first volume of the long-promised edition of "The Poems of Philip Freneau," edited for the Princeton Historical Association by Professor Fred Lewis Pattee, has now been issued by the Library of Princeton University — the university of which Freneau was a graduate. It is a large, handsome octavo of some four hundred pages, and includes a careful introductory study of the poet's life and works; early poems, 1768-1775; and the poems of "the first poetic period," 1775-1781. The editor has spared no pains to make an authoritative text; in this effort he has had the assistance of Mr. John Rogers Williams, the general editor of the Association. There are numerous footnotes, mainly devoted to textual and bibliographical details, but also including Freneau's own annotations. The list of variant readings is very large, in consequence of the several revisions to which Freneau subjected his poems. The fulness of the textual "apparatus" furnished is illustrated by "The Rising Glory of America," in which the edition of 1809 is followed, but the complete text of the now rare edition of 1772 is added at the foot of the page. The biographical sketch of Freneau is admirable in every respect. The tone is fair and candid, and full justice is done to the character and genius of the poet; while hero-worship does not blind the biographer to the faults which the poet certainly possessed, even though he shared them with his contemporaries. For example, he does not wholly exonerate Freneau in regard to the conduct of "The National Gazette," but says that "neither side is free from blame." This view

is substantially in accord with the one taken by Dr. Forman in his recent study of "The Political Activities of Philip Freneau." Both writers, however, agree in attributing the sincerest motives to the editor of "The Gazette." On the whole, the edition is altogether worthy of the real "Father of American Poetry," who at last seems to be coming to his own.

*The meaning  
of pictures.*

In Mr. John C. Van Dyke's latest contribution to the literature of art, there is a singularly happy blend of strong personal sentiment and sound doctrine. The writer goes into "The Meaning of Pictures" (Scribner) with enthusiasm and yet with judgment, and so has given us a book that makes very good reading whether we wish to go to school or merely to be interested. The book contains six lectures delivered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The subject is considered from the view-point of a mind open to the reasonable claims of those for whom pictures are made, while not closed to the considerations that enter into the making of them, and is presented in a way that is singularly entertaining. We have a general statement of what painted pictures — from Botticelli to Whistler, from Raphael to Degas, from saints and madonnas to ballet girls — mean to those at large for whom they are painted. The writer's philosophy of this art — a very sane one, as would naturally follow from the state of mind indicated — is dressed out in such diction, and pointed with such apt illustrations and comparisons, that the reader easily absorbs it, and gets ideas about art that will modify his views and help him to subordinate personal preferences to principles in his judgment of it. It may be questioned if any other book of its scope has ever shown "the meaning of pictures" in a way that will make it so clear to the average English reader. The text is illustrated with thirty excellent reproductions of paintings selected from the period it covers, a period that embraces all that greatly signifies in this art.

*Augustus Caesar's  
first biography  
in English.*

It seems strange that the English language should have gone without a biography of Augustus Caesar until the present year, — but in their search for more "Heroes of the Nations" to write about, the Messrs. Putnam have hit upon him at last, and have supplied the deficiency so far as the limitations of the series would allow. Like others of the series, it is a book for the mature reader rather than the boy, and it seems a pity that the publishers should have selected a general title with so hopelessly juvenile a sound. Mr. J. B. Firth, the author of this volume, sets forth the facts of the career of Augustus fairly, but many will not follow him in his readiness to excuse all the means by which the Roman Empire was established. The tendency to make success itself the moral test of the means by which it was secured is carried rather too far in these days. Readers of Tacitus will remember how often Tiberius plead the example of Augustus in support

of his own policy. The present volume will certainly deepen the impression of a fundamental resemblance between the two emperors, not only in their policy but in many personal features as well. Mr. Firth supports the "Dyarchy" theory of the nature of the Roman Empire in its earlier history, but he brings forward no case in which the Senate exercised its alleged powers contrary to the will of the Emperor at the time. A dyarchy in which one member acts only by the gracious concession of the other, is but a virtual monarchy after all. It need only be added that in its mechanical execution the volume is a worthy representative of the well-known series to which it belongs.

*Short lives  
of great artists.*

Two recent additions to the "Popular Library of Art" (Dutton) are devoted to two such diverse personalities as Dürer and Millet. In both cases, the interest in the individual is almost coördinate with that in the artist. The stories of their lives, though relatively simple, are full of interest, and reflect the different situation of the artist in the social life of the period. The Dürer biography is written by Miss Lina Eckenstein, and, though not acknowledged as a translation, certainly reads as such. It is a well-told tale, in which the personal side appears out of proportion to the account of the artist's achievements; but it gives in brief compass, and with well-chosen illustrations, a suggestive account of the deeds of a great man. The book on Millet is a translation from the French of M. Romain Rolland; but the translation is remarkably smooth. The simple incidents in the life of this artist are well put together to make an interesting and impressive story of final triumph over adverse personal circumstances. Millet remains the best type of the peasant artist, and throughout his life he reflected both in his work and personality the intimate contact with soil and nature, as well as the abhorrence of the artificialities of city life, all of which gives individuality to his work and makes it a central point in the history of modern French art.

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

We have received from Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Parts I. and II. of a new work on "Trees and Shrubs," by Professor Charles Sprague Sargent. This work is supplementary to the author's monumental "Silva of North America," and will, when completed, add two new quarto volumes to the twelve of the main work. It seems that during the progress of Professor Sargent's undertaking, nearly a hundred and fifty new arboreal species have received botanical recognition, and it is to the description of these hitherto unrecognized forms that the supplementary volumes will be devoted. The sections now issued describe, with plates, fifty ligneous species, of which no less than fifteen belong to the single genus *Crataegus*, of which the author has been making an exhaustive study during recent years. When these new volumes are completed they will contain an index to the entire work.

## NOTES.

The text of "The Sultan of Sulu," Mr. George Ade's popular comic opera, is published in an illustrated volume by Mr. R. H. Russell.

"Hero Stories from American History," by Messrs. Albert F. Blaisdell and Francis K. Ball, is an elementary reading-book published by Messrs. Ginn & Co.

The American Book Co. are the publishers of "The American Standard Bookkeeping" of Mr. C. C. Curtiss. This is a work intended for the use of secondary schools.

Mr. John H. Walsh is the author of a "New Primary Arithmetic" and a "New Grammar School Arithmetic," the latter in two volumes, just published by Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co.

"The Sciences," by Professor Edward S. Holden, is published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. as a reading book for children. The book is simple and lucid in treatment, and has a great many illustrations.

"How to Keep Well," by Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, is one of those practical books which we do not call literature, but which have patent uses of their own. It is a recent publication of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.

"The Spanish in the Southwest," by Miss Rosa V. Winterburn, is a new volume of the "Eclectic School Readings" published by the American Book Co. Another new volume in this series is "Two Girls in China," by Miss Mary H. Krout.

Mr. Charles H. Kerr is the publisher of the following socialistic works: "God's Children," a modern allegory by Mr. James Allman; "The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy," translated from Feuerbach by Mr. Frederick Engels; and "Class Struggles in America," a pamphlet by Mr. A. M. Simons.

New editions of Lever and Bulwer are started, respectively, with "Harry Lorrequer" and "Night and Morning." They are charming pocket volumes, bound in limp leather, and published by Mr. George Newnes, from whom the editions are imported by the Messrs. Scribner for the American market.

Mr. Warren K. Moorehead has in preparation an exhaustive archaeological encyclopedia devoted to the implements, ornaments, etc., of the pre-historic tribes of the United States. The work will be issued in two volumes, fully illustrated, by the Robert Clarke Co. of Cincinnati, during the winter of 1905.

Mr. Howard Wilford Bell, a London publisher, sends us a volume of "Pensées from the Journal Intime of Henri-Frédéric Amiel," arranged by Mr. D. K. Petano. M. Bourget's "Etude" prefaces the volume, whose contents are given in the English language, although this would hardly be inferred from the title.

The Macmillan Co. will issue at once the first volume in a limited edition de luxe of the complete works of Matthew Arnold, uniform with their previous special editions of Lamb, Pater, FitzGerald, and others. The fifteenth and final volume of the set will contain a complete bibliography of Arnold's writings, compiled by Mr. Thomas Burnett Smart.

The latest preprints from the University of Chicago decennial publications include the following monographs: "Greek Papyri from the Cairo Museum," by Mr. Edgar J. Goodspeed; "The Medicine-Man and the Professional Occupations," by Professor M. I. Thomas; "Empire and Sovereignty," by Professor Ernst Freund; "Loan Credit in Modern Business," by Professor Thorstein B. Veblen; "The Decline of the Missi Dominici in

Frankish Gaul," by Professor James Westfall Thompson; "Two Old Spanish Versions of the Disticha Catonis," by Professor Karl Pietsch; and "The Relations of Psychology to Philosophy," by Professor James Rowland Angell.

We have from Brentano's a translation, by Mr. Arthur Edward Waite, of Senancour's "Obermann," a work less read to-day than talked about, yet which certainly deserved translation long before this. A translation by Miss Frothingham has preceded the present one, but is published at a high price in a limited edition, so that we still have room for Mr. Waite's version. An elaborate introduction, both critical and biographical, adds materially to the value of the present work.

"The Complete Poetical Works of Alexander Pope," edited by Mr. H. W. Boynton, has been added to the "Cambridge" poets published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. Boynton's introduction is compact and discriminating, and he has also provided a helpful and not over-swollen body of notes. The poems are printed in a nearly chronological order, and the text, a result of careful collation, is based upon the standard Croker-Elwin-Courthope edition. Pope's own notes have for the most part been retained, except that all of his notes to Homer have been omitted. Only Pope's own part of the "Odyssey" — the first half — is here included. We thus have a serviceable Pope in a single volume, which is, as far as we know, the first of its kind.

Mr. Albert Sonnichsen, who will be recalled as having set down his experiences in book form after a captivity of nearly a year among the Filipinos, now writes "Deep Sea Vagabonds" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), announcing himself as "able seaman" on the title-page and proving his right to the name on every page succeeding. The book makes its appeal as a transcript from real life, not greatly idealized, and saved from much of the brutalizing effect of life on the high seas in merchant vessels by a sunny disposition and the fact that the author had the wit to avoid American merchantmen and their bullying bucko mates. Real skill is shown in setting down these memoirs, and Mr. Sonnichsen's unwillingness to indulge in the coarser vices of his fellows gives a reason for his clear insight into the sailor's inner life. As might be expected, he has been everywhere and seen everything, at least on the coasts of the world. But he is characteristically less concerned with life ashore than with life afloat.

Professor Arber's "English Garner" was published in eight volumes during the period between 1877 and 1890, and the work has been ever since a treasure-house for the student of early English history and literature. A reissue of the work, extended to twelve volumes, is now being made under the editorship of Mr. Thomas Seecombe, the contents being classified for the first time, and pieced out by the addition of fresh matter. Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers of this new edition, of which four volumes have already reached us. Two of the four are devoted to "Voyages and Travels," and have an introduction by Mr. C. Raymond Beazley; the other two are "Social England Illustrated," with an introduction by Mr. Andrew Lang, and "Critical Essays and Literary Fragments," with an introduction by Mr. J. Churton Collins. The new issue thus becomes a series of separate works, each with its own introduction and index, and is consequently far more useful than was Professor Arber's original publication.



## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 87 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

## BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- Isabella D'Este, Marchioness of Mantua, 1474-1539: A Study of the Renaissance. By Julia Cartright (Mrs. Ady). In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$7.50 net.
- Robert Browning. By G. K. Chesterton. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 207. "English Men of Letters." Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.
- Remembrances of Emerson. By John Albee. New, revised and enlarged edition; with portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 202. New York: Robert Grier Cooke. \$1.50 net.

## HISTORY.

- A Political History of Slavery: Being an Account of the Slavery Controversy from the Earliest Agitations in the Eighteenth Century to the Close of the Reconstruction Period in America. By William Henry Smith. In 2 vols., with photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$4.50 net.
- Texas: A Contest of Civilizations. By George P. Garrison. With maps and facsimiles, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 320. "American Commonwealths." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.10 net.
- History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner. Vol. III., 1654-1658, Supplementary Chapter. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 31. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.
- The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. IV., 1876-1882. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 320. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. \$4. net.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- Ideas of Good and Evil. By W. B. Yeats. 12mo, uncut, pp. 341. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Moral System of Shakespeare: A Popular Illustration of Fiction as the Experimental Side of Philosophy. By Richard G. Moulton, M.A. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 381. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- A Book of Essays. By G. S. Street. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 309. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net.
- Where There Is Nothing: Being Volume One of Plays for an Irish Theatre. By W. B. Yeats. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 212. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- Discourses on War. By William Ellery Channing; with Introduction by Edwin D. Mead. 12mo, pp. 229. Ginn & Co. 50 cts. net.
- The Papers of Pastor Felix (Arthur John Lockhart). 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 386. Jennings & Pye. \$1.25.
- The Sultan of Sulu: An Original Satire in Two Acts. By George Ade. Illus., 16mo, uncut, pp. 128. R. H. Russell. Paper, 50 cts.
- Aphorisms. By Ivan Panin. 24mo, gilt top. Boston: Alfred Bartlett. 50 cts.

## NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- Songs and Sonnets of Pierre de Ronsard, Gentleman of Vendomois. Trans., with Introductory Essay and Notes, by Curtis Hidden Page. 12mo, uncut, pp. 137. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4. net.
- Hereward the Wake: "Last of the English." By Charles Kingsley; with Introduction by Maurice Kingsley. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. J. F. Taylor & Co.
- The Story of Cupid and Psyche. Trans. from the Latin of Apuleius by Charles Stuttaford; illus. by Jessie Mothersole. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 83. London: David Nutt.
- The Diary of John Evelyn, Esq., F.R.S. Edited by William Bray. With photogravure frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 809. "Caxton Thin Paper Series." Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather, \$1.25 net.
- Old St. Paul's. By W. Harrison Ainsworth. With photogravure frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 637. "Caxton Thin Paper Series." Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather, \$1.25 net.

Prose Works of Thackeray. Edited by Walter Jerrold; illus. by Charles E. Brock. New vols.: Cornhill to Cairo, etc.; The Book of Snobs, etc. Each illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Macmillan Co. Per vol., \$1.

## BOOKS OF VERSE.

- From the Green Book of the Bards. By Bliss Carman. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 137. L. C. Page & Co. \$1. net.
- Perverted Proverbs: A Manual of Immorals for the Many. By Col. D. Streamer. 16mo, uncut, pp. 47. R. H. Russell. \$1.
- The Chieftain and Sattres. By Valentine Brown. 16mo, pp. 192. Published by the author.

## FICTION.

- Gordon Keith. By Thomas Nelson Page. Illus., 12mo, pp. 548. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Questionable Shapes. By W. D. Howells. Illus., 12mo, pp. 219. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- In the Guardianship of God. By Flora Annie Steel. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 357. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- A Spectre of Power. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 12mo, pp. 415. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- The Under Dog. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illus., 12mo, pp. 332. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Love Thrives in War: A Romance of the Frontier in 1812. By Mary Catherine Crowley. Illus., 12mo, pp. 340. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- The Kempton-Wace Letters. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 256. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- For the Pleasure of his Company: An Affair of the Misty City, Thrice Told. By Charles Warren Stoddard. 12mo, uncut, pp. 257. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. \$1.50 net.
- The Love of Monsieur. By George Gibbs. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 297. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- A Prince of Sinners. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illus., 12mo, pp. 386. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Nine Points of the Law. By Wilfrid S. Jackson. 12mo, uncut, pp. 304. John Lane. \$1.50.
- Pigs in Clover. By Frank Danby. 12mo, pp. 396. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- Prince Hagen: A Fantasy. By Upton Sinclair. 12mo, uncut, pp. 249. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Man Overboard! By F. Marion Crawford. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 18mo, pp. 96. "Little Novels by Favorite Authors." Macmillan Co. 50 cts.
- Earth's Enigma. By Charles G. D. Roberts. New enlarged edition; illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 285. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.
- A Red, Red Rose. By Katherine Tynan. 12mo, pp. 305. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.
- The Silent Maid. By Frederic Werden Pangborn. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 223. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.
- On Our Selection! By Arthur H. Davis ("Steele Rudd"). Illus., 8vo, pp. 232. Sydney, Australia: Published by the Bulletin Newspaper.
- One for Many: Confessions of a Young Girl. By Vera; trans. by Henry Britoff. 16mo, pp. 191. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co. 50 cts.

## TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Danish Life in Town and Country. By Jessie Brochner. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 266. "Our European Neighbours." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.20 net.
- Guide to Siena: History and Art. By William Heywood and Lucy Oleott. 12mo, uncut, pp. 384. Siena: Enrico Torrini. Paper.
- The Log of a Cowboy: A Narrative of the Old Trail Days. By Andy Adams. Illus., 12mo, pp. 387. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- How Paris Amuses Itself. By F. Berkeley Smith. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 334. Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50 net.
- Beautiful Washington. By Col. John A. Joyce. Illus., 16mo, pp. 143. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop. \$1. net.

## RELIGION.

- Divinity and Man: An Interpretation of Spiritual Law in its Relation to Mundane Phenomena and to the Ruling Incentives and Moral Duties of Man, together with an Allegory dealing with Cosmic Evolution and Certain Social and Religious Problems. By W. K. Roberts. Revised edition; 8vo, gilt top, pp. 330. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75 net.



**ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.**

- The Peril and the Preservation of the Home: Being the William L. Bull Lectures for 1903. By Jacob A. Riis. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 190. George W. Jacobs & Co.
- Municipal Public Works: Their Inception, Construction, and Management. By S. Whinery. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 241. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- Ethnic Factors in the Population of Boston. By Frederick A. Bushee, Ph.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 171. Published for the American Economic Association by the Macmillan Co. Paper, \$1.
- Quo Vaditis? A Call to the Old Moralities. By Bouck White. 12mo, uncut, pp. 203. New York: The Civic Press. \$1.
- Fuerbach's The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy. By Frederick Engels; trans., with critical Introduction, by Austin Lewis. 18mo, pp. 133. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cts.

**PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY.**

- History of Philosophy. By William Turner, S.T.D. 8vo, pp. 674. Ginn & Co. \$2.50 net.
- Contemporary Psychology. By Guido Villa; revised by the author, and trans. with his permission by Harold Manncorda. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 396. "Library of Philosophy." Macmillan Co. \$2.75 net.
- Experimental Psychology, and its Bearing upon Culture. By George Malcolm Stratton, M. A. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 331. Macmillan Co. \$2. net.
- The Basis of Morality. By Arthur Schopenhauer; trans., with Introduction and Notes, by Arthur Brodick Bullock, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 285. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- Outlines of Psychology: An Elementary Treatise, with Some Practical Applications. By Josiah Royce, Ph.D. 12mo, uncut, pp. 392. "Teachers' Professional Library." Macmillan Co. \$1. net.

**NATURE AND OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.**

- Trees and Shrubs: Illustrations of New or Little Known Lignaceous Plants. Prepared chiefly from material at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, and edited by Charles Sprague Sargent. Parts I. and II., large 4to, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Per part, paper, \$5. net.
- The Big Game Fishes of the United States. By Charles Frederick Holder. Illus. in color, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 435. "American Sportsman's Library." Macmillan Co. \$2. net.
- My Kalender of Country Delights. By Helen Milman (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton). Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 368. John Lane. \$1.25 net.

**SCIENCE.**

- Scientific Writings of the Late George Francis Fitzgerald, Sc.D. Collected and edited, with historical Introduction, by Joseph Larmor, Sec.R.S. With photographic portrait, 8vo, uncut, pp. 576. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$4.50 net.
- The Solar System: Six Lectures. By Percival Lowell. Illus., 12mo, pp. 134. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25 net.

**ART AND ARCHITECTURE.**

- The Arts in Early England. By G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. In 2 vols., illus., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$8. net.
- Portraits of Julius Caesar: A Monograph. By Frank Jesup Scott. Illus., 4to, gilt top, pp. 185. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$5. net.
- Modern Civic Art: or, The City Made Beautiful. By Charles Malford Robinson. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 381. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.
- Building Superintendence: A Manual. By T. M. Clark. New edition, revised and enlarged; illus., 8vo, pp. 306. Macmillan Co.

**BOOKS OF REFERENCE.**

- Encyclopædia Biblica: A Critical Dictionary of the Bible. Edited by Rev. T. K. Cheyne, D.Litt., and J. Sutherland Black, M.A. Vol. IV., Q to Z (completing the work). Illus., 4to, pp. 730. Macmillan Co. \$5. net.
- The International Year Book: A Compendium of the World's Progress during the year 1902. Edited by Frank Moore Colby, M.A., and others. Illus., 4to, pp. 781. Dodd, Mead & Co.

**BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.**

- Trapper "Jim." By Edwyn Sandys. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 441. Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Child Housekeeper: Simple Lessons, with Songs, Stories, and Games. By Elizabeth Colson and Anna Gansvoort Chittenden. Illus., 12mo, pp. 187. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Fur Traders of the Columbia River and the Rocky Mountains. As described by Washington Irving. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, pp. 223. "Knickerbocker Literature Series." G. P. Putnam's Sons. 90 cts.
- American Heroes and Heroism. By William A. Mowry, A.M., and Arthur May Mowry, A.M., Illus., 12mo, pp. 223. Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cts.
- The Sciences: A Reading Book for Children. By Edward S. Holden. Illus., 12mo, pp. 224. Ginn & Co. 50 cts.

**BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.**

- The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language. By Sherwin Cody. In 4 vols., 24mo. Chicago: The Old Greek Press.
- Teacher's Manual to accompany "Accounting and Business Practice," by John H. Moore and George W. Miner. 16mo, pp. 118. Ginn & Co. 50 cts. net.
- Heine's Die Harzreise. With some of Heine's best-known short poems. Edited by Leigh R. Gregor, B.A. 16mo, pp. 185. Ginn & Co. 40 cts. net.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

- The Autobiography of a Thief. Recorded by Hutchins Hapgood. 12mo, uncut, pp. 349. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. \$1.25 net.
- Photographic Lenses: A Simple Treatise. By Conrad Beck and Herbert Andrews. Illus., 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Tennant & Ward. 75 cts.
- University of Chicago Decennial Publications. New titles: The Decline of the Missi Dominici in Frankish Gaul, by James Westfall Thompson; Loan Credit in Modern Business, by Thorstein B. Veblen; Empire and Sovereignty, by Ernst Freund; The Medicine-Man and the Professional Occupations, by W. I. Thomas; The Relations of Psychology to Philosophy, by James Rowland Angell. Each 4to. University of Chicago Press. Paper.
- Perfect Health. By Harry Bennett Weinburg. Illus., 12mo, pp. 335. New York: Peter Eckler.

**WANTED.**

A LINGUIST, experienced proofreader and critic, desires employment from the middle of June to the middle of September.  
Address C. W. H., care of THE DIAL.

ASK FOR  
**CROWELL'S POETS**

**STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets**—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

**CHARLES H. ROBERTS,**

Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.  
614 Roanoke Building, 145 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.  
Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

**BOOKS  
AT  
LIBERAL  
DISCOUNTS**

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT.

WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.

Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.

**F. E. GRANT, Books,** 23 West 42d Street, New York.

Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

## American Library Association

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

*June 22—July 4, 1903*

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

*The Niagara Falls Route*

Has been selected as the Official Route for Western Delegates. For special rates and special sleeping car arrangements, address

*L. D. Heusner, General Western Passenger Agent,  
119 Adams Street, Chicago.*

## CALIFORNIA

The

## G. A. R. CONVENTION

Meets in San Francisco in August and the

## BANKERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION

In October.

Special Reduced Rates via

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC

The SEA CLIMATE in Summer IS IDEAL.

Folders and Details of

W. G. NEIMYER, General Agent Southern Pacific, 193 Clark Street, CHICAGO

**THE CLOISTER LIBRARY**

A series of volumes of meditative reading, edited by Mr. A. R. WALLER and published by J. M. Dent & Co. of London in the dainty form peculiar to the publications of this firm. Circular on request. Three volumes now ready:

- I. *Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd and Companions of My Solitude.* By SIR ARTHUR HELPS
- II. *The Way of Perfection.* By SAINT TERESA.
- III. *The Temple and A Priest to the Temple.* By GEORGE HERBERT.

Price, net, \$1.00 per volume.

**THE LADY POVERTY**

A XIIIth Century Allegory concerning Saint Francis of Assisi. The first English translation of this delightful idyll of mediæval days. By MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL. Price, net, \$1.75. We can also supply copies of Carmichael's "In Tuscany," \$2.00, and "The Life of John W. Walshe," \$1.75.

TENNANT and WARD, Publishers  
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

## MANUSCRIPT WANTED

Good short stories.  
Special articles of interest.  
Newspaper features for syndicating.  
We buy and sell Serial Rights.

We are in position to place the manuscript of Authors, Writers, and Illustrators to the best possible advantage.

**Chicago Literary Press Bureau**  
Suite 614 Steinway Hall  
Chicago, Ill.

## Big Four Route

CHICAGO

TO

Indianapolis      Louisville

CINCINNATI

The SOUTH and SOUTHEAST Scenic Line to  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VIA

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A., 238 Clark Street,  
CHICAGO

## Summer Classes for the Study of English

Second Session, July 14—August 20, 1903.

Location: In the building of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y. Director: Mrs. H. A. Davidson, author and editor of *The Study-Guide Series*. Associate Director: Sophie Chantal Hart, head of the English department, Wellesley College. All instruction by specialists of experience; library and laboratory methods.

Send for announcement of courses to Mrs. H. A. DAVIDSON,  
No. 1 Sprague Place, Albany, N. Y.

## Roycroft & Kelmscott Books

KENNETH B. ELLIMAN,

419 West 118th Street . . . . . New York

**BOOKS.** ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

## OLD AND RARE BOOKS

*Pickering & Chatto,*

66, Haymarket,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Rare Ancient and Modern English literature—History, Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Fine Old English and Foreign bookbindings. Illuminated MSS. Catalogues issued. Price 12 Cents.

## STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts

L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1900 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text:* Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; *Essentials of Grammar*; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary; most carefully graded. *Part III.* (\$1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.

*Part IV.* (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.

## Going Abroad?

If so, take a copy of

### THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE

Edited by E. C. and T. L. STEDMAN.

Concise, handy, clear and legible maps, and altogether the best of the kind.

Full flexible leather, postpaid, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue : NEW YORK CITY

## THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.

### Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.

We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.

We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,

33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK



JUST PUBLISHED.

ON THE  
**"POLAR STAR"**  
 IN THE  
**ARCTIC SEA**

By H. R. H. the Duke of the  
 ABRUZZI.

TWO LARGE OCTAVO VOLS., \$12.50 NET.

*The Polar Record Broken.*

*A book of Surpassing Interest, eagerly anticipated by a large number of readers the world over. The expedition reached a point Farther North than any band of explorers has ever done.*

HANDSOMELY PRODUCED IN TWO LARGE OCTAVO VOLUMES. ILLUSTRATED WITH SIXTEEN PHOTO-GRAVURES AND OVER TWO HUNDRED PHOTO-GRAPHS, TAKEN BY THE DUKE HIMSELF. THE ILLUSTRATIONS INCLUDE THE FAMOUS MAP BY CAPTAIN CAGNI, GIVING HIS ROUTE WHEN HE PENETRATED TO 86° 34' NORTH LATITUDE.

*From the "New York Times."*

"Its pages not only contain an account of the little happenings of a little world in which all social barriers, save those of naval discipline, had been dispensed with, but also the conversation of members of the party, the suggestions, comments, and criticisms of various projects which might have meant so much had they been carried out. Written on the spot, this journal readily conveys to the reader the emotions experienced by the party on the return of the successful sledging expeditions. Like the assembly on the 'Stella Polare' the Duke's readers are taken into his confidence, and become, perhaps, even better acquainted with him than were the members of his crew. The book is sure to possess intense human interest as a document by an enthusiastic explorer, who, incidentally, is a member of the royal house of Savoy."

THE book is written in a thoroughly enjoyable manner; bright, vivid, conversational. It presents a wonderfully interesting story in an easy, picturesque style. Much curious information is given, as regards sleeping bags, methods of wearing arctic clothing, the amounts and kinds of food to be eaten in arctic regions, besides the narrative of the voyage itself. Captain Cagni gives his own account of how he reached the farthest point north. Doctor Cavalli gives some remarkably interesting information regarding the effects of the cold climate on the physical condition of the members of the expedition, together with other unusual data.

*Salient Points of the Work:*

The style is straightforward — unadorned; thoroughly authentic; beautifully illustrated; humorous bits here and there; no bewildering mass of technicalities.

**DODD, MEAD & COMPANY**  
 Publishers New York

To Librarians

We carry a larger and more general stock of the publications of all American publishers than any other house in the United States.

We invite librarians and book committees to call and avail themselves of the opportunity to select from our large stock.

**A. C. McCLURG & CO.**  
 CHICAGO

**The Personality of Emerson**

By F. B. SANBORN

This volume contains Mr. Sanborn's recollections of Emerson with his account of Emerson's individuality as viewed after a long and intimate acquaintance. It includes a portrait of Emerson etched by Sidney L. Smith after the painting by David Scott done in Edinburgh in 1848, and facsimiles of two letters.

It is printed in a LIMITED EDITION, exactly uniform in size, type, and paper with the **PERSONALITY OF THOREAU**, as follows:

Five hundred copies on toned French hand-made paper, at \$5.00 net, postage extra.

Twenty-five copies on Japan paper, at \$25.00 net, postage extra.

**CHARLES E. GOODSPEED,**  
 PUBLISHER,  
 NUMBER 5A PARK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

9.1

=



n

cc-

n's

ate

on

by

cc-

tly

R-

:

ade

et,

ASS.